

The Times-Dispatch

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TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1910.

ANOTHER SHOT AT CANNON.

There is talk now of electing Asher C. Hinds, parliamentarian of the House, Speaker instead of Mr. Cannon. Of course, it will be necessary to get rid of Mr. Cannon first and as the new Cannon Committee will probably do things so that he cannot be disturbed, the chances of electing Mr. Hinds are small. It might be found on examination that Hinds is really the fellow who has been responsible for a great deal of the devilment Cannon has done; at any rate, when old Joe has seemed to be a little doubtful just exactly what to do in embarrassing situations, anyone on the floor or in the galleries with half an eye has been able to detect Hinds in the very act of telling him what to do, with the result that the Speaker has always ruled according to Hinds. That was Hinds's business. As matter of fact, Mr. Cannon does not know as much parliamentary law as John Wesley Gaines, but has succeeded, with the help of Hinds, in running the machine at Washington to the undoing of all his personal and political opponents.

It is now proposed to depose Mr. Cannon and to put Mr. Hinds in his place. Upon this question we would vote, were it not that the next House will be a Democratic House and we should not care to cut the Democrats out of a Speaker, though what would be the use if the Speaker is not to dominate the work of the House thereafter, we cannot quite understand. The situation is further embarrassed by the proposition that all the committees of the House shall be selected by a special committee appointed for that purpose. If this proposition shall prevail the Speaker will not be much more hereafter than an officer to call the House to order, to invite the chaplain to lead in prayer and to act as a sort of head-porter, or chief clerk, for the House. We should be willing to give that sort of Speaker when common enemy is in the majority; but we should protest against any revolutionary policy with the city of the people and of the Constitution in control of the appropriating branch of Congress. It makes a great deal of difference whose ox is gored. Mr. Hinds is unquestionably a gentleman, eight volumes of his "Precedents" having been published last year by the government, and if we are to follow the English idea of electing a Speaker, a man who is not allowed to sit as a member of the House, Hinds would suit our taste better than anybody else; but neither Hinds nor anybody would be able to do much in the way of administering the House with rules which the present Cannon Committee will prescribe for transaction of business in that body. What some of the statesmen of the House ought to do is to discover easy method of making legislation.

THE POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.
 Laws will not prevent crime and protection will not always stop it. The statute books may be crisscrossed with penalties and the Code may be crisscrossed with punishments, but may be stationed on every corner or of the law. Yet, crime will go on and robbery will be committed. The truth of this principle was better shown than in the post-office robbery here. If there were any in town which should have been from thieves, that place was the office. The safe was almost in of any passer-by, men were in the office almost all night, a lot of business men passed within feet of the burglars during course of their work, but the ps are gone and so are the ss.

Does not mean, of course, that police were negligent or the office authorities were careless means that some crooks are making for the best of officers and cautious for the most careful of moment employees. The same would have happened anywhere almost any circumstances. A devotedly to be wished, how that the thieves may be caught. Their daring deed, if it is caught, will merely be the signal for yegmen throughout the city to take a hand in similar acts. The thieves are captured, it will be as surely as fate itself, that a hundred cities will suffer as Richmond and suffered yesterday. Crime is a slow and "easy money" makes makers. It is altogether probable that the Times-Dispatch, that the left Richmond with their loot any morning and are now in

some Northern city. In such case, the Government will spare no effort to secure their arrest and will spend as much again as was lost, if need be, to bring the criminals to justice. There is one consoling feature of the whole affair. No breath of suspicion attaches to anyone in the Government service here. No employee of the post-office was a confederate of the robbers or negligent in his duties. In the face of the discredit which will be thrown upon the city by the theft, this is a pleasing assurance to all good citizens. The men who stole the stamps were not Richmond men. That much is sure. We are glad of it.

JEFFRIES DAVIS AND HIS "FEE."
 Jeffries Davis has been explaining to the hillbillies and rednecks on in Arkansas his testimony on the "sunk lands" bill. As reported, he told the House Committee on Public Lands that if the bill should pass there would be a good fee for him in the business and when he saw how this admission looked in type he wanted to cut it out; but the committee would not consent, and there it stands to his confusion. Jeffries is now explaining to his constituents that it is "all rot," that he has some political enemies on the committee who wished to create prejudice against him at home, that the official stenographer who took down his testimony was very inefficient and got his statements mixed up, that as soon as he saw the errors he corrected them, that "a man cannot be bound by the statements taken down by some of these little stenographers that they have around the public buildings," and that he "has never been accused of being a fool and it would certainly be the act of a fool to go before a committee and make a permanent record of a matter of this kind that would send him to the penitentiary." And he expects all the hillbillies and rednecks to rise up and say that Jeffries Davis is the friend of the poor man.

It ought to be an easy matter to prove whether or not Jeffries is telling the truth, and the committee and stenographer ought to make a full statement about the matter for the information of the general public and particularly for the benefit of Jeffries's constituents in Arkansas. The hillbillies and rednecks are ignorant and fearfully prejudiced but honest at bottom, and if they can be convinced that Jeffries actually tried to do a thing which he admits would land him in the penitentiary, they will insist that he be sent to the penitentiary. Far be it from us to say that he should be there; but we have not the least doubt that there are many Senators who would be pleased to spare him from that dignified body for punitive treatment of some sort.

The question is: Did Jeffries make the statement attributed to him by the official stenographer? He must have said something that sounded like it, because he admits that he corrected the errors. Stenographers are no more likely to misrepresent witnesses than reporters are likely to misrepresent the utterances of public speakers. A stenographer who would do this sort of thing would lose his job at once, and official stenographers, as a rule, are a very dependable class of hard-working men and women. The people of Arkansas ought to call for a full transcript of the Davis testimony in the "sunk lands" matter. It would make fine campaign material when Jeffries tries to get back to the Senate.

A GAMBLER'S RISK WORTH TAKING.

"It is a gambler's risk, which the sober judgment of this community will never sanction," says the Baltimore Sun, speaking of the proposed amendment to the Maryland Constitution disfranchising the negro in all State and municipal elections; but, in our opinion, it is a risk that ought to be taken. We do not share in the fear of our contemporary that "the direct challenge of the principle of the Fifteenth Amendment as a principle would be sure to inject into the politics of the country the sectional issue and the race issue in a way in which they have not been present for many years." This would not be the case, but, if it should be, surely the white people of the South are in a better position to deal with it whatever the redaction of the problem might be presented for their settlement. It is generally conceded, we believe, that the white people must settle the issue, come as it may. The present movement is to force it to a final conclusion, and of that conclusion we have no the least doubt; but whether settled in our way or not upon an appeal to the courts, it would leave us in no worse estate.

State Senator John Shepard Beard, of Florida, holds that the Fifteenth Amendment is absolutely invalid, because it was not adopted in the manner and form prescribed by the Constitution itself, which provides that when an amendment is advisable and is proposed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress, it must be ratified by three-fourths of the States before it can become a part of the Constitution. Neither of these two essential conditions was complied with when this Fifteenth Amendment was proposed and adopted. Two-thirds of the members of both houses of Congress did not vote for it, the vote in the House of Representatives falling five short of the necessary two-thirds majority. Three-fourths of the States did not ratify it. When it is claimed that it was ratified, Mr. Beard says there were actually only thirty-three States in the Union, Virginia, Texas and Mississippi being held at the time as military districts and without representation in Congress.

There being only thirty-three States in the Union at the time voting on the amendment, there were sixty-six Senators in the Senate at Washington. Two-thirds of this number would have been forty-four. The Congressional Globe, the official journal of the proceedings of the Senate, shows that only thirty-nine Senators voted for the amendment, or five less than the two-thirds vote required by the Constitution. When objection was made by Hendricks, of Indiana, and Davis, of Kentucky, that thirty-nine was not two-thirds of sixty-six, old Ben Wade, of Ohio, the president pro tem, of the Senate, held that it was enough, and he was sustained in this ruling by the radical majority of the Senate. In spite of the fact that the amendment failed in each house of Congress by five votes, it was submitted to the States for ratification, and, according to Mr. Beard, "the legislative journals of the different States show that it is exceedingly doubtful if there was an honest ratification outside of the six New England States."

Certainly, the amendment was not ratified by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Oregon and New York. Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, as already noted, were still held as military districts, and in all the other Southern States the amendment was driven through by military pressure. These are the facts and we do not believe that the Supreme Court of the United States could fall or would fail to give them their full weight in determining the legality of the amendment, which has caused such sore distress to the people of the South and to the whole country for thirty years. This is the time to try the question on its merits and the Democratic members of the Maryland Legislature are to be congratulated upon their courage in presenting it in such way that it cannot be escaped.

HOBSON ONCE AGAIN.

Richmond Pearson Hobson will never get over the Spanish War. The night he spent in the channel of Santiago, with Spanish shells bursting about his old collar turned his head eternally to conflict. He came back home and asked his people to send him to Congress that he might preach a gospel of war. They sent him and he has fulfilled his part of the bargain. He has been predicting war and urging the necessity of naval expansion until people have somewhat ceased to take him seriously. "Hobsonism" is a synonym for jingoism, in the eyes of many.

Last Saturday, Hobson made one of his war speeches in the House. It was more conservative than usual and showed that Hobson knew in advance what the people were going to say about it. Still, there was one feature of the speech that showed Hobson was still himself. He said, in effect, that a German army—not that he had any grudge against the Germans—might land 200,000 men on our coast and capture Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York in a few weeks' time, and without substantial opposition. Therefore, he said, we must have a navy that can keep an enemy away and an army that can drive him away if he eludes the navy. There is a good deal in what Hobson has to say about the navy. If other nations keep on building warships, this country will have to build them as well. We cannot afford to leave our coasts unprotected or our harbors unguarded. If we must have any navy, we should have a good one, however much we would prefer no navy at all.

The army, however, is altogether different. We do not need a large standing army and we do not want one. The Constitution was right when it spoke of the advantages of a well-regulated militia, and the wise men of the country have been right ever since in advocating the same sort of militia. The more we can do for our militia, the better; but the less we foster the spirit of professional militarism, the better. Germany has a standing army—an army that fills every provincial town and crowds every city with arrogant officers. Germany pays for this army in complete subservience to the rule of the sword, in neglected home life, and in a dismal drain on the resources of the people. We had better be "unprepared for war," as Hobson puts it, than to have our country overrun with a non-productive, military class to idle and to waste.

Hobson, of course, knows all of this, and urges a large standing army solely as a necessity. He would have it because he thinks we must have it. Here Hobson is altogether wrong. Our recruits may be raw and our National Guard may not know order-arms from shoulder-arms, but they have the making of fine soldiers in them, and only need a brief training in the field. War does not come in a night. Enemies do not swoop down from the clouds. We always have some months of warning, and that is all we need. Lee's army was made in three months, and so was Napoleon's. Give us the three months and we will give the world the troops.

THE YARD AT CHARLESTON.

Last week Mr. Meyer, the Secretary of the Navy, inspected the Navy Yard at Charleston, South Carolina. We do not know what he thought about it, but he makes a few remarks about it all that are of a very practical sort, as follows:

"It remains to be seen what the practical result will be of the victory they have gained. It is no child's play to control and make laws in a body of 200 men. When Tom Reed, who preside over the House, the minority had so blocked the proceedings that it was well-nigh impossible to do any business or have any laws enacted.

Charleston, one of the best fortified places in the world, with an abundant depth of water for the admission of the largest ships in the Navy—and connected with two of the greatest railroad systems in the South, nearer to the Panama Canal than any other port on the South Atlantic coast, for all purposes of defense, as a base of supplies, as a harbor of refuge, as a point of military strategy, it stands alone. "Charleston is by long odds the best port on the Atlantic coast south of Norfolk, and of course, far more desirable than any in the Gulf." The equipment of the Charleston yard is the most modern and the dry dock there is one of the finest in the world. The Yard has been projected upon the largest lines. In the work that has been done there, in the quality of the buildings erected, in the healthfulness of the surroundings, in nearness to all interior markets and in the organization of the establishment, the wisdom of the Navy Department placing the yard at that point is justified. A great deal of repair work has already been done at this Yard and done at lower cost than it could have been done anywhere else, and in time much original construction work will be done there. The Charleston Yard is now the headquarters of the Atlantic fleet, and as our interests in West Indian and South American waters increase, it will be one of the points at which the larger fighting ships of the Navy will be stationed for quick and ready service. The establishment of this Yard will not interfere with the Navy Yard at Norfolk; so far it has taken care of much of the overflow at Norfolk, and with thirty-two feet of water on the outside bar, there is sufficient depth for the largest ships in the Navy.

When Mr. Taft sailed from Charleston for Panama last year there was much said in official circles at Washington about the danger of sending the cruiser North Carolina to that port for him. The Secretary of the Navy at that time, Mr. Newberry, and the head of the navigation bureau, reported that the cruiser could not enter the harbor. Mr. Taft insisted that he would sail from Charleston if he had to float out on a raft, and when it was seen that his mind was made up on this point, the cruiser entered the harbor with six feet of water to spare under her keel. In the winter of 1906 the Atlantic Coast Defense Squadron, under command of Admiral Dinkins, was stationed at Charleston, and the battleship Texas, drawing full twenty-six feet, sailed in and sailed out many times without the least difficulty.

Now that these practical questions have been settled by practical tests, there ought to be rather smooth weather for the Yard at Charleston. The Government has expended millions of dollars for the improvement of that harbor, and unless the Government intends to use the harbor after it has made it, the money has been wasted. This was the opinion expressed by Mr. Taft when he was there last year, and it appears to be the only sensible view.

HOOK-WORM AND LIQUOR.

The Birmingham Age-Herald is tremendously incensed because surgeons in Afton, New York, found hookworms when operating on a patient from Alabama. The champion of everything in Alabama except prohibition holds up to ridicule the idea that any surgeon could see a hookworm with the naked eye and declares "it would be safe to offer \$1,000 for a hookworm large enough to be seen by the naked eye." The Age-Herald is not rash enough to make this bet itself, probably because it never had \$1,000 at any one time, but it grows facetious as it ridicules the New York doctors. It wants to know what the surgeons could have been drinking, and protests that Alabama corn liquor does not make men see snakes. This is very fine talk, but it will give the New York doctors a chance to ask the Age-Herald what it drinks. The man who could not see the adult hookworm with the naked eye, would either have to be blind or else blinded with that same liquor about which the Age-Herald talks.

WHAT THE PAPERS THINK.

In reply to the question of The Times-Dispatch: "How can anybody live in Norfolk without swearing?" the more or less esteemed Landmark answers: "By taking a look at Richmond now and then." Come right along, old man; the living here is high and the vittles are good. The more you look at Richmond the broader will be your vision and the greater your assurance that after your present purgatorial experience, if you will only do the Richmond people do, "you may be happy yet."

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot is inclined to think that a large majority of the Democratic journals of Virginia will resent the manifesto of the legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League "which cuts the league loose from political affiliation with the Democratic party in selecting candidates for public office." The situation is improved at least to the extent of knowing now where the promoters of this movement stand. There is a good deal in that.

THE MISER WHO LOST HIS \$5,000.

The miser who lost his \$5,000 in Salisbury the other day should console himself with the thought that the money might have been invested in a guaranteed Oklahoma bank with the same result.

A reckless chauffeur has been convicted in New York of manslaughter, which shows that in spite of all the New York courts can do, a guilty man is sometimes punished.

A San Francisco lawyer has been paid for his service according to the weight of his brief. If the attorneys for West Virginia in the debt case got their fees on the same scale, the debt of the young State would be doubled.

Not to get out of the running, Thomas Fortune Ryan has given away another \$1,000. What will Andy say of such competition?

Commander Peary has given the proceeds of his Philadelphia lecture to the South Pole expedition. Perhaps he thinks the people may insist on his taking a trip in that direction, so that he will not be the loser after all.

None of the correspondents stated that the Colonel was especially displeased at being treated like a king at Charleston. In fact, Republican Presidents have rather a fondness for that sort of reception.

he had the nerve, took the reins, counted his quorum, and violated all the precedents of the past. The country, however, but him brought order out of chaos, and did some legislating. We believe in fair treatment and consideration of the minority, but really the only way to carry out the theory of our government is to let the party in power make the laws and run the government, and hold them responsible for it."

Skim milk often masquerades as cream.

The Marion News says that Congressman Slemph will doubtless be re-nominated, and that "he is ready to wage the most aggressive campaign ever made in the old Ninth." Ever leading Republican seems to be standing squarely to his back and ready to give him most hearty and loyal support. "Can't make it too aggressive for us, and, besides, nobody has expected the 'leading' Republicans to do better than 'seem' to be standing at his back. What we are after, however, is the Republicans who will follow in the way that leads to better representation from the Ninth District."

The editor of the Petersburg Index-Appel has been making a much better paper lately than ever in response to the "demand" of the knockers, who insisted that what Petersburg needed was a better paper. The editor has been waiting for the fault-finders and congenial croakers to show their hand, and thus relates his experience so far:

"We are doing our part of the job at a very considerable increase of cost. We have observed no tumult or commotion in your ranks, as of falling over each other in the effort to perform your part. What the State has done, you changed your mind, and don't want what you thought you wanted if it is to cost something?"

As usual, Brother Barham rings the bell.

The Times-Dispatch went to press yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, and an hour later was delivered to the post-office in Richmond for distribution. At 6:20 o'clock, according to the esteemed Evening Journal, William Paul, the guard on duty at night, left the building (more than three hours after The Times-Dispatch was printed and delivered at the post-office), "never dreaming that anything was wrong, and not conscious of any delinquency on his part." Manifestly, The Times-Dispatch could not have anticipated the robbery, and is, therefore, in no sense responsible for it.

There are always times when one is not quite sure that he has not made a mistake. Yesterday, for example, a distinguished citizen of Danville called at this office, and in the course of conversation, volunteered the statement: "If you would come to Danville and spend a night there you would wonder how it happened that you had not thought of going there instead of to Richmond; and if you should stay a week, you would be dead sure that you had made the mistake of your life in not going to Danville." Yet Richmond is a very fine town—one of the best towns in Virginia.

Little as the outside barbarians will be disposed to believe it, nevertheless it is true that in this Richmond Paradise there are days in the early spring when the weather is not as cold as it is occasionally in the month of December.

The Hartford Courant, with its accustomed enterprise, has begun the publication of a weather man which will show daily the different kinds of weather prevailing throughout the United States. It is a great scheme, of course; but we should say that the people of Hartford would not think very much of it. Hartford being one of the hottest places in the United States in summer and one of the coldest places in winter. The sensational disposition of this old stager will yet get it into trouble, but it will and the rice diet well suited to the melting mood.

Dr. Stiles, discoverer of the great American hookworm, has been inspecting the tobacco factories at Tampa, and has found that there are two sorts of hookworm, the American and the Italian, among the cigarmakers in Florida. This will be regarded by the Barnwell people as another argument against immigration.

A titled Englishman has halted his prospective marriage with an American girl because no settlement has yet been made. The Lord helps fools, and it is high time for the American girl to avail herself of the help and get back home.

In one of the Northern church an organ is to be installed after fifty years of "raising the tune." The congregation is wondering if that will help them to sing, for once.

The thief who wanted to steal \$5,000 in Baltimore must have made a mistake. He was aiming to get into a millinery establishment, not a furrier's.

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Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Quality of Gold.

Please tell me which is the best gold, A says 10K, and B says 24K.

24K gold is pure gold, while 10K is only 5-12 pure.

Address of Insurance Commissioner.

Please give me the address of the Insurance Commissioner, Joseph Stout, of Danville.

Hon. Joseph Stout, State Capitol, Richmond, Va.

Civic Improvement Work.

The Emporia Civic Improvement League has determined to place wire waste paper baskets in the business sections of this town. Can you tell me where they can be procured? Can you tell me how they can be made?

C. I. L.

Any of the dealers in hardware, sundries advertising in the Sunday Times-Dispatch can furnish you with such baskets. We would suggest that you write Dr. J. R. McIlwaine, State Librarian, to recommend a good book for guidance in the work of making wire baskets, should you decide to have your pupils make them.

Street Car Service.

1. To secure a position on the street car in Richmond as motorman or conductor, where shall I address my application?

2. Does one have to be experienced in the work before he can get a position?

3. How do they pay—by the hour or day, and what is the salary?

4. Do they pay more in Richmond than in Danville?

1. Address your letter to the Superintendent of Transportation, Virginia Railway and Power Company, Richmond, Va.

2. No previous experience is required. Men are taught after being accepted as motormen.

3. The company pays by the hour. The rate of pay can be learned by addressing the superintendent mentioned above.

4. It is probable that Richmond pays more than Danville.

How to Remove Ink Stain.

Can you give me some information as to what would be a good preparation for removing an ink spot from a light colored opera cape without changing the color? A READER.

The only thing that I know of which will certainly remove the ink stain is dilute oxalic, but this may damage the color of the fabric. The cape should be taken to an experienced cleaner.

John D. Rockefeller's Address.

Please give me the address of John D. Rockefeller.

This address was printed in The Times-Dispatch of March 9, copies of which can be secured at the business office.

Brooklyn Claimant to English Peerage.

BY LA MARQUISE DE PONTENVOY.

ORD HUNTINGDON, who is so ill that hopes of his recovery have been abandoned, holds an earldom which in olden times was held by Robert Fitzthorpe, familiar to old and young alike, throughout hundreds of years, under the name of "Hobin Fitzthorpe." His father, Sir Kirkless Abbey, Yorkshire, the epitaph on his tomb describing him as "Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, whom the people call Robin Hood." Previous to the earldom had been held by princes of the reigning house of Scotland, and became the title of the fourth earl of the reign of King James VI. and I. King Richard of England, Cour de France, was the fourth earl of the title. The first to bear the title of Earl of Huntingdon, however, was Earl of Huntingdon, prior to the Norman Conquest.

The earldom of Huntingdon of the old line became extinct in the reign of Henry VIII, on the death of the seventh lord, and the title was conferred by Henry VIII, who conferred the earldom on the third Lord Hastings, chief of the house of Hastings, and Robert Fitzthorpe, Portgrave of Hastings and principal lord steward to William the Conqueror. The present Lord Hastings is the fourth earl of this new line. In addition to his patronymic of Hastings, he bears the name of Plantagenet, because he is a royal Plantagenet blood, his veins, being descended on the distaff side from George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward III.

To such an extent were the Hastings at one time regarded as forming part and parcel of the royal family of England that Czar John of Russia, in the sixteenth century, sent an ambassador to England, in the person of Feodor Pismenski, in order to request the hand of Lady Mary, daughter of the second of the Hastings, Earls of Huntingdon, Lady Mary, however, who was one of the beauties of the court of Queen Elizabeth, was terrified by the barbarous manners of the Muscovite envoy and of the members of his suite that she declined to accept of him. The Russian mission was forced to return home and to inform Emperor John that the offer of marriage had been rejected.

Like so many other English peerages, the title of Earl of Huntingdon is neither entirely clear nor unconfused. A claimant thereto makes his home in this country, and is a furniture dealer in Dean Street, Brooklyn, where he goes by the name of George Plantagenet Hastings.

The tenth Earl of Huntingdon died a little over 100 years ago, without male issue, the estates passing into the possession of his sister, Countess of Solfrith, through whom they went by marriage to the Earls of Loudoun, who now are the present holders of the title. The late Earl of Huntingdon remained in abeyance for twenty years, when a claim was put forward to it by a grandniece of the furniture dealer in Brooklyn. He was a relatively poor man, and it required a considerable amount of money to carry on the legal proceedings to establish his claim to the peerage in England. In this case it involved the obtaining of certified copies of marriage, birth and death certificates in various parts of the United Kingdom, proving his direct descent from Sir George Plantagenet Hastings, younger brother of the first Earl of Huntingdon, who died in 1541. This would have cost a very heavy expense. The Countess of Moira, heiress of the Huntingdon estates, was asked to prove her title to the earldom he might likewise demand possession of the extensive estates, and to the earldom and to pay all the expenses in connection with the proving of his descent, on the part of the Hastings family, who were in undisturbed possession of the estates. The Countess's husband, namely, the Earl of Moira, was one of the most distinguished members of the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, which had to sit in judgment upon the question.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the committee, finding itself confronted by Lady Moira's candidate, who had all her papers ready to prove her descent from the second Earl of Hastings, should have pronounced judgment in her favor, ignoring the claims of the pretender, who, as stated above, had means to obtain the various documents needed to show his descent from the younger brother of the first Earl. The defeated claimant, disappointed, and having spent all his means in endeavoring to push his claims, died in this country, leaving his younger brother, and it is the latter's grandson who is to-day the representative of the rights which he inherited from the earldom of Huntingdon.

It must be thoroughly understood that were the furniture dealer in Brooklyn to be able to establish his title to the earldom of Huntingdon it would at best be a barren honor, for, according to law passed during the reign of Queen Victoria, after estates have been for a certain time in the possession of a family, they can no longer be recovered by process of law, even though the original title of the holder is defective.

The successful claimant lived more or less as a dependent on the bounty of his patroness, the Countess of Moira, and it is his grandson who is the present holder of the title. Having no fortune whatsoever by inheritance, he is nevertheless comfortably off through his daughter's marriage with the late Sir Samuel Wilson, Queens-

The Longest River in the World.

Please tell me the name of the longest river in the world; also the name of the one navigable the most miles.

ANON.

The Amazon and the Nile are the two longest rivers in the world. Their exact length has never been determined, but according to the best authorities, the Amazon is 3,200 miles long and the Nile is 3,400. The Amazon, navigable for 2,500 miles, is the longest navigable river in the world.

Punishment in Schools.

1. Has a teacher the right to inflict corporal punishment on a pupil?

2. Can he expel a pupil for stopping school one day to attend a game of baseball, even if he knew the teacher objected?

3. This depends entirely upon the local regulations of the county board. Some of them permit corporal punishment and some do not.

4. This also depends upon the local regulations. If the teacher is authorized to expel pupils, we do not think her use of these powers can be disputed.

How to Remove Ink Stain.

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Please give me the address of John D. Rockefeller.

This address was printed in The Times-Dispatch of March 9, copies of which can be secured at the business office.

Brooklyn Claimant to English Peerage.

BY LA MARQUISE DE PONTENVOY.

ORD HUNTINGDON, who is so ill that hopes of his recovery have been abandoned, holds an earldom which in olden times was held by Robert Fitzthorpe, familiar to old and young alike, throughout hundreds of years, under the name of "Hobin Fitzthorpe." His father, Sir Kirkless Abbey, Yorkshire, the epitaph on his tomb describing him as "Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, whom the people call Robin Hood." Previous to the earldom had been held by princes of the reigning house of Scotland, and became the title of the fourth earl of the reign of King James VI. and I. King Richard of England, Cour de France, was the fourth earl of the title. The first to bear the title of Earl of Huntingdon, however, was Earl of Huntingdon, prior to the Norman Conquest.

The earldom of Huntingdon of the old line became extinct in the reign of Henry VIII, on the death of the seventh lord, and the title was conferred by Henry VIII, who conferred the earldom on the third Lord Hastings, chief of the house of Hastings, and Robert Fitzthorpe, Portgrave of Hastings and principal lord steward to William the Conqueror. The present Lord Hastings is the fourth earl of this new line. In addition to his patronymic of Hastings, he bears the name of Plantagenet, because he is a royal Plantagenet blood, his veins, being descended on the distaff side from George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward III.